MALOTACH.

EMPIRE THEATRE S.15—The Conquerors.

FIFTH A VENUE THEATRE S.10—Cleopairs.

GARDEN THEATRE S.15—The Royal Box.

GARDEN THEATRE S.25—The Royal Box.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE S—Cumberland. 61.

HAPLEM OPERA HOUSE S—Cumberland. 61.

HAPLEM OPERA HOUSE S.15—The Geisha.

HAPLEM OPERA HOUSE S.15—The Geisha.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE S.15—The French Maid.

HOUT'S THEATRE S.15—The Belle Helene.

ENICKERBOCKER THEATRE S.26—A Virginia Court
SDI.

KOSTER & RIAL'S—S Vaudeville.

LVSE'M THEATRE—S:15—The Tree of Knowledge
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 10:30 p.

Positive and Purent Sadw
MANHATTAN THEATRE—S:15—The Ballet Girl.
METROPOLITAN ODERA HOUSE—S—Die Walkure. S-12 30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville. HE PALACE-150 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville. WALLACK & THEATER S.15 The Girl from Paris, 14TH STREET THEATRE S.15 An Irish Gentleman

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Bueiness Notices REPUBLICANS ENROLL TO-NIGHT.

New-Dork Daily Wribane

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A decree prohibiting the importation of live plants, shrubs and the packages containing them, into Prussia has been approved by the Bundesrath. — Three powerful British squadrons have been ordered to China; it is reported that England will seize Chysan and the Japanese fleet will ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang River if the Russian flag is holsted over Port Arthur. — H. C. Frick, of Pittsburg, has purchased Bouvere'ts painting "Blessing the Bread" for, it is said, \$100,000. — Probably all of the men who drifted off on the feelloe at Newfoundland were saved. — The Dominion Parliament met in Ottawa, Canada. — A Unionist and a Conservative candidate were chosen to Parliament in by-elections in England. — Twenty persons were killed by the earthquakes at Brusa, in Asia Minor. Strenuous efforts are being made in Mexico to bring to justice the gang of crooks who have been preying on Americans. preying on Americans.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. = Senate: A resolution requesting information in regard to the Prussian decree against American fruit was adopted; the claim of Mr. Corbett to the vacant seat from Oregon was discussed; the Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed.

House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill was considered. bill was considered.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department received advices from Ambassador White in regard to the Prussian decree against American fruit.

— An agreement has been reached with Japan by which that country withdraws its last objection to annexation of Hawaii. —— Colonel Marshall I. Ludington was promoted to be Quarterized to Colonel to the Colonel C dent. ——Secretary Gage, Postmaster-General Gary, Chairman Dingley and others spoke at the dinner of the Baittmore Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. ——The Assembly at Albany passed the Canal Investigation bill by a vote of 77 to 66; Senator Brush introduced a resolution censuring United States Senator Murpby, but not by name, for voting in favor of the Tellor resolution; the nomination of Frank M. Eaker as State Railroad Commissioner was confirmed by the Senate. ——The taking of testimony in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer began in Wilkesbarre, Penn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Rapid Transit

on the Federal Bench of the Eastern District of New-York. — A number of fruit exporters met and decided to ask the Administration at Washington to endeavor to induce Prussia to withdraw the order excluding American fruit. — The Chamber of Commerce addressed a memorial to the President asking him to guard American interests in China, indorsed the work of the Monetary Convention, and received a rethe Federal Bench of the Eastern District of of the Monetary Convention, and received a re-port on the loss of export trade at this porport on the loss of export trade at this port.

The German charity ball was held at the Metropolitan Opera House. == The members of the Long Island Cycle Board of Trade agreed to do all in their power to help in celebrating on February 22. ____ Stocks were

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 18 degrees; lowest, 9; average, 14%.

A PROMPT ANSWER WANTED.

The German edict excluding American fruit has a meaning under international law, in view of existing treaty obligations, with which the State Department will deal as it deserves. If Germany disregards such obligations and the protest which Minister White has promptly made it will certainly expect some form of retallation. It is not the first time this disposition has been shown by that Power to set aside treaty obligations on the plea of sanitary protection. The exclusion of pork is not forgotten. It would have been utterly indefensible, and a plain violation of treaty obligations, if it had not been based upon the claim that American pork was injurious and unwholesome. After some years of negotiation this pretence was swept away and the exclusion was modified. But there remains the disposition which prompted that step, and which now prompts the edict against American fruit, which is a desire to shut out the products of this country because they undersell those of German origin. Nobody should question the right of Germany to protect its fruit-growers, if it deems that course advisable, by a duty on imports from all countries; nor its right to protect them against proved unsanitary conditions. But an edict outside of law, against the fruits of this country alone,

calls for speedy attention. There is no lack of authority. The President has it in his power, under the act of 1830, to respond promptly to every such discrimination against American products. Section 5 of the McKinley act provides that in any case of participate. It is, therefore, a World's Fair, and abroad. More attention has perhaps thus unwarranted discrimination against American though on a rather modest scale, which the products by a foreign Power the President may by proclamation prohibit the importation from an enterprise would appropriately signify our the question, "What will America say or do that country of articles named, and there is no new municipal status, and be greatly to the about it?" was widely asked, in Japan and in delay in legislation required here, nor was legislative action behind the German decree. The provision is a defensive one, and it may be applied at any time when the President is satis- \$2,000,000 in bonds and an issue of 4 per cent | at the indifference of this Nation toward matfied that a foreign Power discriminates unjustly against American products. It is not requisite that he should confine the prohibition to products which are in his judgment objectionable on account of sanitary reasons, for the law expressly intends exclusion for the purpose of retaliation. It will not take the President long to loughs and twelve by the Governor from the State satisfy his mind whether or not the German edict at large. The site is to be selected by the Com- they shall be safeguarded. This is shown in in this case is warranted by fact. If he judges | mission, the Municipal Assembly being authorimportation of sugar, woollens, worsteds, or any | are the chief features of a scheme which will other product he may think it necessary to arouse much interest and, as we hope, sufficient name, until the two governments can arrive at a mutual understanding on the subject.

not think it necessary or proper to use his whether it is going to prove successful or dispower for the defence of American in astrous. dustries, it is to be expected that Presiernment as any other producers in that country

who look to the United States for a market. In any case his decision may, with great propriety, be prompt. If he concludes, after such investigation as he deems necessary, that there is in this German edict an unjust discrimination against American products, it is not in the least necessary for him to wait the tardy movements of diplomacy. He has power to act upon that decision, and then let Germany show good reason for its discrimination if it can. The strong probability that the German Government will discover that its action was based upon misinformation, as soon as it is vigorously answered by the President, may fairly be taken into account.

A FUTILE ENDEAVOR.

There is no question as to the earnestness of the gentlemen who signed the invitation to the Republican County Committee and the Committee of Fifty-three to send representatives to a conference of prominent Republicans to take action toward uniting and harmonizing the party. Nor need there be any question as to the purity of their motives. They sincerely deprecate the divisions and dissensions which in their judgment stand in the way of Republican success at the polls. They believe that upon the overshadowing issues of National politics, especially upon the questions of sound money and Protection, there are no differences in the party, and, that being the case, see no reason why all divisions and factions cannot be brought together under judiclous counsels and wise leadership in one working organization. That being their point of view, no fault

can be found with them for engaging in such an undertaking, but they are rather to be commended for it. If the differences in the party were merely personal, relating to individual ambitions and questions of leadership, and there were no principle at issue, all Republicans who desire the success of the party and tion of the Passaic River, and is now a believer believe that united action is essential to suc- in the wisdom of the plan proposed, namely, bid them godspeed.

But, unfortunately for them and their weillines are just as sharply drawn as between the two great parties. The Committee of Fiftythree represents an uprising of the great majerity of the Republican party of this city against the principle of municipal government so boldly enunciated by Edward Lauterbach, as president of the Republican County Commit tee, and so effectively carried out by Quigg, his successor in the conduct of the last campaign; that the election of a Tammany Democrat were better, far better, than that of a non-partisan Republican. That is a concrete issue. One hunwhom were Republicans, desired the election of an independent non-partisan Republican for Mayor last November. Platt and Quigg, with full knowledge of what the result would be and a deliberate purpose, in pursuance of the policy announced by Lauterbach and adopted by the County Committee, defeated them and threw the election to Tammany.

It was no accident. It was premeditated, predetermined. The Republican County Committee, controlled by Platt and monkeyed with have been quadrupled. The population of the by Quigg, deliberately sacrificed the Republi- neighborhood has nearly doubled in ten years. can party. And they did it not out of mere The community is a model of healthfulness. wantonness, but upon principle. That principle | And the liquid part of the sewage returned to made by their late cashier. — The sale of the Stewart collection of paintings was begun. — Edward B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, was selected to succeed the late Judge Asa W. Tenney lected to succeed the late Judge Asa W. Tenney cal machines bossed by Platt and Croker, and So satisfactory were the results of this first cal machines bossed by Platt and Croker, and So satisfactory were the results of this first and sacredness of those treaty obligations which that no organization of citizens outside of these experiment that other and larger sewage farms two shall ever have anything to say or do with have been established, about five miles from and the peace and progress of the world. the admin stration of its affairs. It stands today as it did last November, as the cardinal principle governing the action and directing the fashion all the sewage of Berlin is disposed of, policy of the Republican County Committee. One hundred and fifty thousand voters repudiated it last November, but it triumphed. Mere than that are in rebellion against it todry. The Committee of Fifty-three has undertaken the work of organizing them into an effeetive working body. Between them and the Republican County Committee there can be no agreement, no harmony, no compromise. The differences are too radical. They are vital. There can be but one basis for consultation, conference or agreement. That is the basis Grant offered Buckner-"unconditional surren-

> And the well-meaning gentlemen on the harmonizing committee may rest assured that the representatives of one hundred and fifty thousend voters who believe that this city is not the exclusive property of the Platt and Croker machines will not entertain a proposition to surrender to the much smaller and vastly more insignificant following of Platt and Quigg, who think differently. It is the majority, instead, ing action to that end. It regarded the appointwho demand a surrender-the surrender by the machine, henceforth, to every Republican of an slon with hearty approval, and believes the equal right with every other in the control of the organization. That surrender, in the shape | thanks of the public for their unselfish and of a law, surrounding the primaries with the same safeguards as the general elections and the gist and purport of the article to which guaranteeing the same protection to voters' rights in the courts, is the basis and the only is a quicker, easier, less costly and in all repossible basis of the desired harmony in the Republican ranks.

der.

MR. M'NULTY'S FAIR.

The scheme for a great fair to celebrate the a few advance notices of which have escaped into circulation, was formally launched in the | the Passale Valley. Senate yesterday by Mr. McNulty, of Kings. His resolution provides for an exhibition of arts, sciences, natural resources and industries in this city in 1901, in which the governments profits of the show, and the affair is to be man-Mayor in due proportions from the various borthat it is not, he can promptly prohibit the | ized to put any public park at its disposal. Such | Commerce of this city, which is entirely approopposition to defeat it.

It is not the right time to ask whether this for celebrating the new New-York in the near at Washington is closely watching every move German edict is of large importance to Ameri- future. The government of great cities is the that is made in the East, and is prepared to cans, though it obviously affects the people of point at which the American system comes adopt all measures necessary for fully con-

some ports, and of California and other States. operation of our hothouse charter under a Tam- the globe. Whether large or small, the Government has many administration does not bid fair to refull power and right to defend American move that reproach. It is at least prudent to interests under the provisions of the McKin- defer arrangements for exploiting a dublous ley Act. Although President Cleveland did experiment until we are better able to judge

In the rural regions of the enlarged city, in dent McKinley knows for what reason the Westchester and on Staten Island, for example, provision was placed in the act bearing his there are tracts of land on which a World's name, and approved its purpose; he also knows | Fair could be produced without injury to supehow effective it may be in any emergency. It rior interests; but there is much reason to fear is possible be may consider that the beet sugar that if the Municipal Assembly were authorized growers and the wool and worsted workers to surrender a park for the purpose it would have as much influence with the German Gov- probably choose Central Park and cheerfully devote it to destruction.

A community may honor itself and contribute largely to the progress of civilization by undertaking the stupendous task of creating a World's Fair, but the general benefits of such an enterprise are commonly gathered at the ultimate cost of the city in which it is held. That was the experience of Philadelphia, and Chicago has not yet recovered from her brilliant achievement in 1892 and 1893. A similar venture on a smaller scale might be a profitable investment for New-York, but the possibility of a depressing reaction ought to be carefully taken into account.

A more important consideration than any of the foregoing, at least with reference to the mere question of success, is that France has pre-empted the year 1900 for a World's Fair of vast proportions, at which the Government and people of the United States are bound in honor and interest to be sultably represented, as there is every reason to believe they will be. That display will engross the attention of the world for many months, and will leave at most only a small surplus of energy and interest for New-York to draw on the succeeding year. We could not hopefully, or properly, invoke international participation in a similar exhibition after so brief an interval, and it would be rather ridiculous to give the name of World's Fair to an According to the instruments quoted, the United essentially local and comparatively trivial show. On the whole it appears to us that Senator Mc-Nulty's plan is a good thing to lay aside until a more convenient season.

THE PASSAIC SEWAGE PROBLEM.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. J. Albert Stowe, dissenting from views recently expressed by The Tribune concerning the disposal of sewage in the lower Passaic Valley. Stowe took a conspicuous part in bringing about the present movement for the purificacess would give them their encouragement and the construction of a huge trunk sewer that will carry the sewage of Paterson, Newark and all places between them, and empty it into the intended demonstration, there is a question of lower part of Newark Bay. Between his views, principle involved; a question upon which the expressed in this letter, and those of The Tribune, expressed in the article he criticises, there is really less divergence than he seems to think. Both are agreed as to the paramount necessity of redeeming the river from pollution at the earliest practicable moment. Both are agreed as to the necessity of constructing intercepting sewers along the river fronts of the cities. Whether those sewers are all connected or each municipality keeps its own separate system is not an essential matter. The important point of difference between Mr. Stowe and The Tribune is that of final disposal dred and fifty thousand voters, nearly all of of the sewage. He thinks it best to pour it into the bay. We think it best to send it to rendering works and sewage farms. Our correspondent objects that such estab-

lishments are not always profitable or sanitary. That means merely that they are not always properly managed. We have hitherto cited the example of Paris. Thirty years ago it established sewer-farms at Gennevilliers, a little north of the city. Those farms now comprise more than two thousand acres. The crops the city, and in a year or two more all the city's sewage will thus be disposed of. In such the farms comprising more than twenty thousand acres and using seventy million cubic metres of sewage a year. Despite the great cest of land so close to the city, the farms are very profitable. They already nearly pay interest on the investment. In a few years more they will be paying far more than full interest on all the cost of the system, and in time, beyond doubt, will have paid back the investment and have become a permanent source of handsome revenue to the municipality. Equally successful is the venture from a sanitary point of view. Instead of being unhealthful, the farms are so free from unhealthfulness that they are used as sanitariums! Certainly if such results can be obtained in the crowded suburbs of Old World capitals they should be possible here.

The Tribune is in perfect accord with Mr. Stowe in deeming it the imperative duty of the present Legislature to begin the work of purifying the Passaic. For years it has been urgment of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commismembers of that body are entitled to the beneficent labors. But it believes, and that was our correspondent takes exception, that there spects better way of solving the problem than that proposed. The sewage of cities is too valuable to be wasted. Instead of the sewer systems being a cause of constant expense to the cities, they can be made a source of reve nue. This belief is founded not upon theories, creation of the consolidated city of New-York, but upon facts, upon actual achievements in circumstances far less favorable than those in

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The attitude of the United States toward curand nations of the world shall be invited to rent events in China is of interest both at home far been paid to it by other nations than by Senator contemplates, his idea being that such this. The moment Germany seized Klao-Chau credit and advantage of the city and the Com- the four great European Powers which are conmonwealth. The proposed financial basis of tending for the mastery in China. No answer the undertaking is a municipal contribution of | was given. Then curiosity changed to wonder scrip certificates to the amount of \$5,000,000, to ters so greatly affecting its welfare; and that be sold at par or higher and payable out of the | wonder is felt and widely expressed to-day. Such indifference is, however, merely apparent. aged by a commission of twenty-four members. There is in this country a general and carnest twelve of whom are to be appointed by the realization of the fact that its interests are deeply involved in China, and there is a commensurate desire, not to say determination, that the action now being taken by the Chamber of priate and will doubtless prove to be helpful, and in similar manifestations and utterances throughout the country. It is not, of course, to In the first place there will be no good reason | be for a moment doubted that the Government

American interests in China are primarily commercial. Boundaries, buffer States, the balance of political power and all such matters years there will be an irresistible demand for are of little importance to us, so long as Chinese markets are open to American traders on equal | now is for saving the Passaic. terms with the rest of the world. That they shall thus be open is a treaty right on the maintenance of which this Government may well insist. The first treaty between the two countries, made in 1814, provided that Americans trading in China "shall in no case be subject to "other or higher duties than are or shall be "required of the people of any other nation "whatever . . and if additional advan-"tages and privileges of whatever description

"be conceded hereafter by China to any other "nation, the United States and the citizens there-"of shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, "equal and impartial participation in the same." The next treaty, in 1858, provided that should China at any time grant to any nation or its subjects or citizens "any right, privilege or "favor which is not conferred by this treaty, "such right, privilege and favor shall at once "freely inure to the benefit of the United States, "Its officers, merchants and citizens." These provisions have been repeated and re-emphasized in various later treaties. They have never been abrogated or repealed. They are to-day a valid and binding part of the legal relationship between China and the United States.

Treatles do not, however, automatically enforce themselves. There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that these will do so in the present case. On the contrary, without strenuous insistence by this Government the indisputable treaty rights of the United States are likely to be ignored and violated for the benefit of the more aggressive European Powers. For example, China has granted to Russia, by treaty, the right to build railroads, open mines, establish garrisons and occupy ports, in three or four of her no theastern provinces. States and its citizens are "entitled to a complete, equal and impartial participation" in those privileges. Yet they do not enjoy such participation, and neither China nor Russia means that they shall. On the contrary, Russia claims those privileges as exclusively her own, and is at this moment hurrying troops to the scene to prevent by force the enjoyment of them by this or any other nation. A similar violation of American treaty rights is threatened in Shan-Tung. There have been rumors, it is true, that Kino-Chau will be made a free port, but they seem to have little foundation. The true in tent of Germany is more probably that expressed by the "Cologne Gazette"-namely, that "treaties between China and other States have "no validity there, and consequently foreign "States cannot appeal to the 'most favored na-"tion' clauses nor claim similar rights to those "granted Germany." Finally, it is openly indicated that France aims to secure a similar monopoly for herself in Yun-Nan, Hal-Nan and other provinces in the south, from which American trade shall be excluded as effectively as it

Contrast with this the attitude of Great Britain. Years ago she acquired the great Chinese port of Hong Kong, and made and kept it open to all the world. Last year she prevailed upon China to open the West River to all the world. Now she asks that several additional ports be opened, not alone to her, but to the United States and to all the world, on equal terms. She has contended not only for her own but for the maintenance of our treaty rights, even to the extreme extent of threatening war if those rights are abridged. In that just and generous stand Great Britain must command the admiration and sympathy of the United States, and her abandonment of it, if current reports should unhappily prove true, would be deplored beyond all expression. Certainly it will not be deemed unfitting for the United States to take | the general (Troy Times. a similar stand. In doing so it will not merely be protecting commercial interests, which are | Howard. founded. And it will be vindicating the validity underlie international law, justice and comity

now is from Tonquin and Cochin China

_____. It came pretty near to being a blizzard, but was in the end content with being just a good old-fashioned snowstorm.

The proposal of one of the Aldermen to pass a resolution, anyway, even though it was directly contrary to the law of the State, was characteristic. What's a little thing like the law to

The report that Japan is preparing for war may well be believed. Japan is not only preparing, she is fully prepared, for war. She has been fully prepared for it ever since the present troubles began. Her preparation extends even to those financial embarrassments which instead of restraining actually promote warlike movements. It is earnestly to be hoped there will be no war, but if there is, Japan will give a good account of herself.

Yesterday reports of great distress in the Klondike region were renewed. To-morrow we shall probably hear that there is "food to burn" in that mysterious land.

The record of embezziements by public officials during the last year foots up three and a half millions, conferring upon them the privilege of standing aghast at their own moderation. Tammany alone has frequently stolen twice as much in half the time.

Mr. Bryan seems to think that the butcheries of Cortez in Mexico were due to the imposition of the gold standard, and that Maximilian was defeated and the republic established by virtue of free coinage of sliver at the divinely ordained ratio of 16 to 1.

January came in with the placidity of an Angora cat and went out with howlings as of an enraged tabberwock. February cannot fairly be held responsible for its initial day, which was the legacy of its perishing predecessor. It has its own record to make, starting off with bright promises which there is small prospect of its

Ninety thousand tons of cast-iron pipe exported from Alabama last year, much of it, no doubt, to Great Britain, even to Newcastle itself. Sad tidings for the Cobden Club.

Every vote gained for ratification of the Hawallan annexation treaty is a vote gained for the extension and protection of American commerce, the fulfilment of American pledges and the vindication of those sound principles of statesmanship which inspired the founders of this Republic and have guided the policy of their worthlest successors.

be adopted, these things are certain: It cannot ; be done without good roads, and good roads will be a good thing whether it is done or not.

being defiled and thus to insure the purity of her drinking water. That is good. But what of the defilement of the Illinois River, and of the monstrous wrong done to all who dwell along its course, by making it a foul, recking, poisonous open sewer? If the law in Illinois is as just as it is in Connecticut every dweller along that

New-York, apples being shut out already at | nearest to breaking down, and thus far the | serving American interests in that quarter of | a big indemnity. The notion that a stream that purification is as incorrect and out of date as the notion that "de sun do move." Within ten saving the Illinois from pollution, just as there

PERSONAL.

The Morrill Memorial Library, of Norwood, Mass. given by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morrill, of that town, has just been thrown open to the public. The Rev. Robert Ratcliffe Dolling, of Portsmouth, England, is holding special services in Boston this month. He has devoted his life to work among the soor, and in Portsmouth is familiarly known as 'Father Bob.'

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale suggests that e cay authorities of Boston issue a proclamation or a coasting holiday in commemoration of the first victory of the American Revolution, when the schoolboys compelled General Haldeman to pour water in School-st. every cold night in order to make the coasting good.

Thackeray and the late Dean Liddell were boys egether at the famous Charterhouse School, and they sat next to each other in the form, the boys of which were called the "Emeriti." No one was pronoted from this form who could not repeat from oted from this form who could not repeat from the Ecoques and the Georgies. This feat is accomplished by Liddell, but not by Thackney. In giving these reminiscences some years at the speech day of the Oxford Boys' High hood, Dr. Liddell addel that Thackeray accused in later of having been the Dobbin who wrote a Litin verses for him, an impeachment the Dean ould not own, though he admitted that Thackeray und not have written them himse.

Lord John Russell and the late Dowager Lady Russell used to attend the ritualistic Church of St Barnabas, Pimlico, of which the Rev. Mr. Ben-"Great, therefore, was the exement of the clergy and parishioners," says "The London Chronicle," "when Lord John, in his fa-London Chronicle," "when Lord John, in his famous Durham letter, after denouncing 'Popery,'
doubly denounced the 'insidious imitation' of it by
"lergymen of our own Church. To Lord John Mr.
Rennoit thereupon wrote a letter of remonstrance,
in the course of which he quoted an entry from his
private diary: 'Lord and Lady Russel at Holy
Communion this day. Oh, that we could make
them love the Church.' It was not argument, but
the Dowager Countess used to say that this genuine expression of feeling affected her and her husland more than did all the public attacks made ighty boy who chalked up 'No Popery' and

Chicago, Feb. 3 .- Joseph H. Choate, of New-York, arrived here to-day and will be the guest of the Chicago Bar Association until Saturday. To. morrow evening a banquet will be given in his oner at the Auditorium Hotel, and this occasion, is expected, will draw together perhaps the most epresentative gathering of jurists and lawyers that as ever met in the West. The two leading oasts are: "Our Frofession," Mr. Choate, and International Arbitration," Edwin F. Uhl, ex-Ambaysador to Germany.

THE TALK OF THE LAY.

A correspondent from Tennessee sends the following incident, which, he says, recently happened n that State:

Tencher of Infant Class in Sunday-school-Did ny of you children ever know or hear of any one the never commits sin in thought, word or deed? Little Johnnie (eagerly)-I know. Teacher-Well, Johnnie, who is it?

Johrnie-McKinley!

With reference to the "charms" which formed ith reference to the "charms" which formed subject of a recent turnover, "A. P." writes an old woman of eighty, who is still living, a that when she was a girl of sixteen a pane of a was taken out of a window in the parish och and applied to her chest as a cure for ague a is the more interesting as it illustrates so ty the classical maxim "similia similibus cutur"—"pane cures pain."—(London Globe. "It is a long time," says a Rome correspondent

of "The Pall Mail Gazette," "since we have had such a theatrical season as this winter. Notwithstanding the hisses-little respectful to Queen Margherita, who was present-that greeted Gabriel d'Annunzio's 'Sogno d' un Mattino di Primavera' Dream of a Morning of Spring'), Eleanora Duse delighting all Rome; at the Argentine Theatre ne 'Bohême' of Puccini has had a fresh success. and Fregeli, who made such a hit among London music-hall audiences, provides entertainment of another kind."

An American who recently visited Birmingham, the great English from centre, found that in constructing the street trolley railroads of that city the rails were made in Pittsburg, the cars in Philadelphia, the botlers in Erie, the engines in Milwaukee, and the general electrical fittings in Schenectady.—

"Let us give Golfath his due," says Blanche Willis be protecting commercial interests, which are Howard. "Men editors do not exclude women's now great and which premise one day to be work. On the contrary. If women send in their enormous. It will be standing for those prin- copy on time, it is printed as punctually as the was, and is, that this great city belongs of the Seine is clear, limpid water, containing only ciples of freedom and equality upon which its men's. It glares at you with the selfsame incommercial intercourse with all the world is commercial intercourse with all the world is from it a superfluous 'and which' or a 'split inyourself-is so transplanted that you with consternation perceive you are the responsible author of a stranger's sentiments. The accents on your foreign words are omitted or turned the wrong way. As 'Liver Phis' and 'Beef Suet' in mammoth letters deface a pastoral landscape, so do huge sensational headings, which your soul loathes, rudely check the purling flow of your limpid platitudes. You are a stony impartiality obtains in editorial sanctums."

Awful Error.—"Fil never forget the time I took my good old aunt from the country to see a Shakespearian revival at one of the theatres."
"Did she like it?"
"Like it? I found out that she would never have

"Like it? I found out that she would never have gone at all but for the impression she had that 're-vival' meant something religious,"—(Cincinnati En-Jaces-Have you heard lately from Faggs, wh

ent to Florida a few weeks ago for an affection of the threat? Wnggs-Oh, yes; he met a girl down there, and has now got an affection of the heart. But it is

not dangerous; it will end in a wedding instead of Wallace-I want to tell you a good story. There

woman,-(Cincinnati Enquirer An American expert in mechanical science, who visited Stockholm last summer, reported at that

time that De Laval not only developed a pressure of two thousand pounds to the inch in his steam hoffers at the Swedish exposition, but also allowed the steam to strike the buckets of his turbine wheel without any reduction of pressure. That story was widely circulated in this country. One of De Laval's engineers now writes to a technical weekly in this city to deny the latter part of the statement. He says that the "expanding nozzle" originally employed to diffuse the steam is still retained on this type of engine. Mrs. Greene-My husband is such a thoughtful nan! He always goes down into the basement

kitchen to smoke.

Mrs. Gray-And lets the smoke come upstairs into the dining-room through the dumb-waiter.

Mrs. Greene-Yes, but that's because he is absent-minded, poor man. That has nothing to do with his thoughtfulness, you know.—(Eoston Transcript).

The city of Florence will on May 23 commemorate

the four hundredth birthday of Hans Holbein. The Portuguese also will celebrate in May, with magnificent fêtes, the fourth centenary of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the Cape toute to India, which occurred in 1498, exactly six years after the discovery of the New World. On June 29 there will be festivities in Ancona in honor of Leopardi, one of the greatest poets Italy has produced, who was orn there in 1798, and on August 21 the centenary of Julea Michelet, the historian, will be celebrated by the Municipal Council of Paris with appropriate meetings and banquets.

"Have you de ring, Mistah Johnsing?"
"No, sah, I ain't got no ring. Fac' is, pahson, I done spec' trouble wid some o' my creditahs, an' I put up de ring foh 75 cents, so's I wouldn't have no vallerables on my pusson. I 'spec' it'il be 'bout de same thing if Lucindy puts her finger troo a hole in de ticket. Thank you, pahson."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Beastly nulsance, isn't it?" said a young man at

a Chicago social gathering the other evening, according to "The News" of that city. "Spoke to Whether or not free rural delivery of mails that fellah over there-took him for a gentlemanand found he had a ribbon on his coat; some blooming head walter, I suppose?" "Oh, no," replied the other; "that's Blank, the

Dash it all, now is it" said the astonished swell.

Chicago is planning to keep the Lake from "Look here, old fellow, as you know everybody, would you mind sitting next me at dinner and telling me who every one is?" "Should like to very much," replied the other man, "but you see I cannot. I'm the blooming head

A Pair.—Perry Patettic-Mister, I haven't tasted food for two days.

Hargreaven-Neither have I. Do you know anything good for a cold?—(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY

The second and last Assembly of the season we given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was not so large a ball as the first one in the same place, several weeks ago, but it was, nevertheless, a brilliant entertainment. The new ballroom was again used for dancing. The floral decorations, confined entirely to the ballroom, were less elaborate than at the former ball They consisted mainly of white, pink and green. Clusters of American Beauty roses and lilles, set in a back. ground of green, filled the blank arches over the gallery in the south end of the room. As at the former Assembly, the upper tier of boxes was closed to the dancers, and in each box there were tall palms, and over the front of the boxes there was a shower effect of pink roses. The halls were entirely without floral embellishment.

The guests were received just at the main entrance to the ballroom by Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. General dancing was enjoyed before the cotillon was begun by Worthington Whitehouse, before supper. The favors were gar. lands of roses tied with bows of bright-colored ribbons for the women, and boutonnières of flowers to match for the men. Supper was served about 1:20 o'clock in the Astor Gallery, where there were a number of small tables, each decorated with clusters of pink roses and carnations. Some of the strangers were Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Miss Phipps and George Warre, of England; Mrs. Evans, Miss Redfield, Miss King and George Weaver, of Albany; the Austrian Minister, Baron Hengelmüller, and the Earoness Hengelmüller, of Washington, Miss Reeves, of Baltimore, Mr. Dohan and Miss Dohan, of Philadelphia, and James Lawrence, of

Donum, of Philadeiphia, and James Lawrence, of Boston.

Among the others present were Mrs. Astor. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mr. and Mrs. A. Low, Miss John Jacob Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marsnall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Roraids, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. G. Albert Sievens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Joakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedlet, Mr. and Mrs. Oilwer Harriman, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Una Soley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Miss Kernochan, Miss Mary Kernochan, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Emitth, Mrs. J. Frederick Formon, the Sensselaer, Mrs. W. Bayerd Carl Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayerd Carl Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott. jr. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan 's Monte, Mrs. J. Frederick Plerson, fr. Miss Ro-Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Jones, M. Dishard Mortimer, Albert Morris Harl Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Frederick Edey. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews. drs. Frederick Lory.
Mr. and Mrs. William B. Diesmore, jr. Mr. and
Mrs. John E. Hudden, fr. Mr. and Mrs. James A.
Burden, fr. Miss Gwendolyn K. Z. Regnald Ronalda, Richard T. Wilson, Fr. Alexander M. Hadden,
Crais W. Wadsworth, James W. Grard Jr. Schuly,
L. Johleffelin, E. McLouvall, Hawkes, Robert C. ter Schieffelin, E. McDourall Hawkes Rob Sands, J. Langdon Erving and Alonzo Potter

The truth of the rumored engagement of Must Katharine Duer, the only caughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, to Clarence H. Mackay, . Mackay, was denied yesterday at son of John W the home of Miss Duer's parents, No. 17 West Twenty-first-st. The report of the engagement has Twenty-first-st. The report of the engagement has been the talk of society for some time, and, while a positive denial is now given by Mr. and Mrs. Duer, it is the sentiment in fashtonable circles that the engagement of the young people will be formally announced when Mr. Mackay, who is in the South with a party of friends, returns to New-York. Miss Duer, who has been out several seasons, is a beautiful brunette, and is considered to be a wit, a quality she is said to inherit from her tate grandfather. Whilam R. Travers, A few years ago Miss Duer was reported engaged to Remnald Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Martines Brooks, of this city, and lost summer, while partiagating the challenge of the property to the control of the city, and lost summer, while partiagating the challenge of the property to the control of the city, and lost summer, while partiagating the challenge of the control of the

The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will take place on February 10, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, No. 7 Washington Square North.

Mrs. Frank Northrup gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 23 West Thirty-

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

There has been a great deal of worse than idle talk about America's duty toward American artists of late, and it ought not to be encouraged; yet no harm can come from a confession of grati fication and pride in the work done by two of such artists in our concert-rooms yesterday. At the first of the Seldl Morning Concerts at the Astoria Miss Maud Powell played Bruch's second violan con certo so well as to obliterate the best impressions made by some of the foreign artists who have which you pride | Lockwood gave a concert in the Music Hall of the Madison Square Garden at which, in one respect at least, he showed himself the peer of the best of the foreign planists who are sojourning with us It is a pleasure to record such a fact, but it does not follow that the fact itself is of stupendous significance to the future welfare of music in America. So far as the executive branch of the art is concerned, it has been a matter of give and take between Europe and America for many a long decade, and it ought not to be felt as a humiliation that America has received, and is still receiving, more than it gave and gives. It is only natural that it should be so. Nevertheless, we are justified in a feeling of pride that we have such native-born artists as Miss Powell and Mr. Lockwood, and when they go abroad again it is to be hoped that they will not be received in Europa with such a silly chauvinistic clamor as a few foolish and self-seeking persons have sought of late to raise here against the foreign artists who cross the water to add to our delights and take away our dollars. There must be no reprisals in art of the kind commercial politics delight in-

Mr. Seidl's concert was the first of a new series and the beginning of a new experiment. If those that are to follow shall be half so enjoyable the greatest financial success should be theirs. Mr. Seidi and his men played two of their masterpleces of interpretation-Beethoven's overture "Leonore No. 3" and "sehalkowsky's "Pathetic" symphony As Mr. Seidl has worked out the latter composition It is not only heartbreakingly pathetic, but agonizing. Such an expression of hopeless despair as is published in its last movement is almost too exquisite for enjoyment. We could wish that it had been given the first place on the programme in-stead of the last, so that the audience had carried away Beethoven's apotheosis of conjugal happiness instead of the Russlan's confession of mortal despondency. Strange how the spirit of a composer can take possession of a musician, or set of musicians at times! For the evening concert Mr. Seldi had put Tschaikowsky's Andante Cantabile (the slow movement from the String Quartet op. 11) on the programme, and though in feeling it i very opposite of the symphony, it was played in such a manner that it became the supreme move-ment of Mr. Lockwood's concert, as the last movement of the symphony had been of the morning

It would be difficult to talk within reas too much in praise of Miss Powell's playing. We cannot recall a time when she displayed such su-perb dash and spirit, or when she or anybody else played with purer intonation. It was a performance that could be measured by Mr. Ysaye's perfarmances at the Philharmonic and Symphony socie ties, but by nothing else that New-York has heard in the department of violin playing this year.

Its dominant quality of passionare expression was the one thing in which Mr. Lockwood's otherwise admirable planeforte playing was deficient. His com-mand of the technical element of his art is amazing, and enables him to preserve a reposefulness of nanner that is almost obtrusive, but his command of the varied accents of feeling is not large, and in consequence he does not move his listeners half a much as he astounds them. But a numerous audience applauded him to the echo after his last set piece, which was Saint-Saens's Concerte in G Refore it he played Schumann's Concerto and four solos-not a niggardly offering.

TEMPLE ART MEDALS AWARDED. Philadelphia, Feb. 3.-The announcement was

made to-day in connection with the annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts that the Temple gold medals have been awarded to Wilson Lockwood, of Boston, for his picture "The Violin-Lockwood, of Bosson, for his picture "The Violinist," and to Edward F. Rook of Newport, R. I. for one entitled "Pearl Clouds, Moonight." Mr. Lockwood's picture received third prize at the recent exhibition in the Carnesie Art Gallery, Pittsburg. The terms of the trust founded by the late Joseph E. Temple cover the award of two gold medals by the painters' jury of selection for the best two pictures painted in oil, without regard to subject. Pravious awards of these medals have been made to Whistier, Sargent, Tarbell, Twachtman, Melchers, Humphreys, Johnston, Brush and Alexander.